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Photograph by Eleanor de Chétclat

THE COLONIALS SET FASHIONS FOR FRANCE BUT FOLLOW THEIR OWN

French Guinea, on the west coast of Africa, adds two million Africans to the French Empire, and resources of gold, bananas, and leather. French fashions have made no impression on these wealthy matrons at Termessé, who drape their gowns loosely after the medieval styles of early Arab invaders. The two on the right wear imported cotton prints, while the other makes her dress of strips of native cotton sewn together. They plaited their front hair around a pliable bamboo strip to make a finlike coiffure before Paris revived the "up hair-do." Their chignons of back hair are decorated with beads of wood, glass, imitation amber, and coins. Their heavy jewelry and dress colors have exerted a jungle influence over French fashions during the more exotic seasons along the Rue de la Paix (Bulletin No. 5).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Turkey, Land Bridge from Europe to Near East Oil

THE Turkish Government, recently reported under pressure from the Axis powers in their drive toward the east, rules over a land which occupies one of the most strategic positions on earth. Straddling the straits which lead from the Black Sea to the Aegean and thence to the Mediterranean, Turkey plays a prominent rôle in the relations of all countries in this corner of the world. It forms a land bridge between turbulent southeast Europe and the rich oil countries of the Near East. South across the Mediterranean lies Egypt, where the Suez Canal separates Africa from the Sinai Peninsula of Biblical fame.

The bulk of modern Turkey is in Asia, where this nation shares a common boundary with Soviet Russia, Iran (Persia), Iraq (Mesopotamia), and the Levant States. In Europe, across the narrow waters of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, a small northwestern patch of territory touches the borders of Bulgaria and Greece. Even Romania, fronting on the almost landlocked Black Sea, is affected by Turkey's control of its water gates to the outside world.

Huge Land Area Where Civilizations Rose and Waned

Historic centers of once powerful empires, such as Ur, Sumeria, Babylon, Assyria, Phoenicia, and the ancient Hittite capital of Bogazköy, were situated in and near what is now Turkey. In its prime, the vast Ottoman Empire of the Turks spread into three continents, covering nearly three million square miles.

Today, the young Turkish republic still holds more than 297,000 square miles. Superimposed on a map of the United States, this territory would extend from New Jersey and southeastern New York to the Mississippi River and from the Great Lakes southward to include most of Tennessee and North Carolina. Turkey-in-Asia is roughly 32 times as large as the European section, which is only about 9,000 square miles in extent.

In the 17 years since the republic was first set up under the presidency of the late nationalist hero, Kemal Atatürk, Turkey's seventeen and a half million citizens have seen tremendous social and economic changes.

Nationalism Is New Order for Westernized Turk

The powerful Moslem religion has been divorced from the state. European laws and the Latin alphabet are in use. Gone is the masculine fez, and seldom seen is the veil that once was the symbol of woman's backward place under Islam. Instead, women have come into votes, higher education, and professional life in such varied fields as medicine, stenography, statecraft, and aviation.

American as well as European ways have become the order of the day, as new factories, modern farm machinery, typewriters, automobiles, airplanes, movies, "swing" music, and radio take their place in the everyday life of the nation.

Far-reaching projects for developing the national resources have been enthusiastically promoted, by adapting programs to expand mining industries, improve farm efficiency, and build factories, on a basis of national production for national needs. Today Turkey, for example, is making many of her own agricultural implements and refining sugar from home-grown sugar beets.

Despite these drastic changes, Turkey is still predominantly rural in character. More than 65 per cent of the total population, it is estimated, take their living from

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Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

IN TREELESS ANATOLIA, WHERE THE TURK PAYS A TREE TAX, THE VERY BARRENNESS OF THE EARTH IS A DEFENSE

Every non-city citizen of Turkey is required by law to plant a tree each spring, at the end of February or the beginning of March, and tend it for a year, as tribute to his country's need for forests. Each fall brings a fuel crisis, when farmers, after getting a permit, search for brushwood and branches to heat ovens and stoves through the winter. With not a tree in sight, these oxcarts are carrying brushwood over the high, dry Anatolian plateau to the town of Merfizon. As a defense precaution, Turkey's capital, Ankara, was developed in the midst of such reaches of sparsely settled steppe, where an enemy would have to carry his own provisions and travel far to subdue the scattered population (Bulletin No. 1).

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Modern War Amidst Athens' Ancient Monuments

THE twelfth European capital to feel the war blasts of the Axis powers in 1939-40 was Athens, the 2,700-year-old city which became a keystone of western history not long after the fall of Troy. Italian bombers, sweeping low over the "grandmother city of classic culture," threatened repetition of the Venetians' disastrous shelling of the Acropolis in 1687, when a cannonball exploded a powder magazine in the Parthenon, tumbling its great columns like tenpins.

Athens stands in an amphitheater of mountains, which surround it on all sides except the southwest; there the Attic plain slopes away gently for five miles to Piraeus, the chief port for Athens' commerce, at the head of the Saronic Gulf of the eastern Mediterranean Sea.

Modern City Laid Out by German Architect

The mountain bowl around the city, with peaks bearing such historic names as Pentelicus, Hymettus, and Parnes, sends a broken spur of hills through the southern part of Athens, extending from Mount Lycabettus to the Hill of the Muses. The flat-topped Acropolis, the ancient citadel from which Athenians once excluded all foreigners, is the steepest-sided of the chain of hills, and is considered, for its history and the grandeur of its architecture, one of the most famous hills in the world.

The magnificent Acropolis ruins—the Parthenon, the Propylaea, the Erechtheum, the Temple of Victory—as well as the Acropolis Museum, with its invaluable collection, stand in the heart of the city, where most of the ancient monuments are concentrated. Military objectives, such as the Tatoi Airport, the Piraeus naval base, and the Phaleron seaplane landing area, are several miles away. Furthermore, Athenian shipping facilities and most factories are located in Piraeus.

An electric railway, with a subway section in Athens, connects the capital city with Piraeus, five miles away, which is one of the busiest of Mediterranean seaports. Between them, Athens and Piraeus have about 600,000 inhabitants, of which Athens counts almost 400,000. Together, the two cities constitute the chief cultural, financial, railroad, commercial, and manufacturing center of Greece. Manufactures include cotton, flour, leather, chemicals, and rugs.

Modern Athens, laid out according to the plan of a German architect, lies mainly between two small streams, the Cephisus and Ilissus, which drain into the Bay of Phaleron, where the city's favorite beach resort is situated.

Cheapness of Marble Encourages Architectural Beauty

The Place de la Concorde and Constitution Square are the centers of Athens' life. From these plazas broad boulevards extend in all directions to the expanding suburbs, where streets often have marble sidewalks but no paving. Because marble is the cheapest available building stone in Athens, now as in ancient times, most of the city's public buildings preserve the gleaming classic tradition of architecture.

Among the finer modern structures are the University, the National Archeological Museum (illustration, next page), the Academy of Sciences, the National Library, the Gennadeion Library, the Parliament Buildings, and the Benaki Byzantine Museum. Several countries—including the United States—normally maintain schools of archeology and classical studies in Athens.

Beyond Constitution Square spread the spacious and beautiful Palace Gardens,

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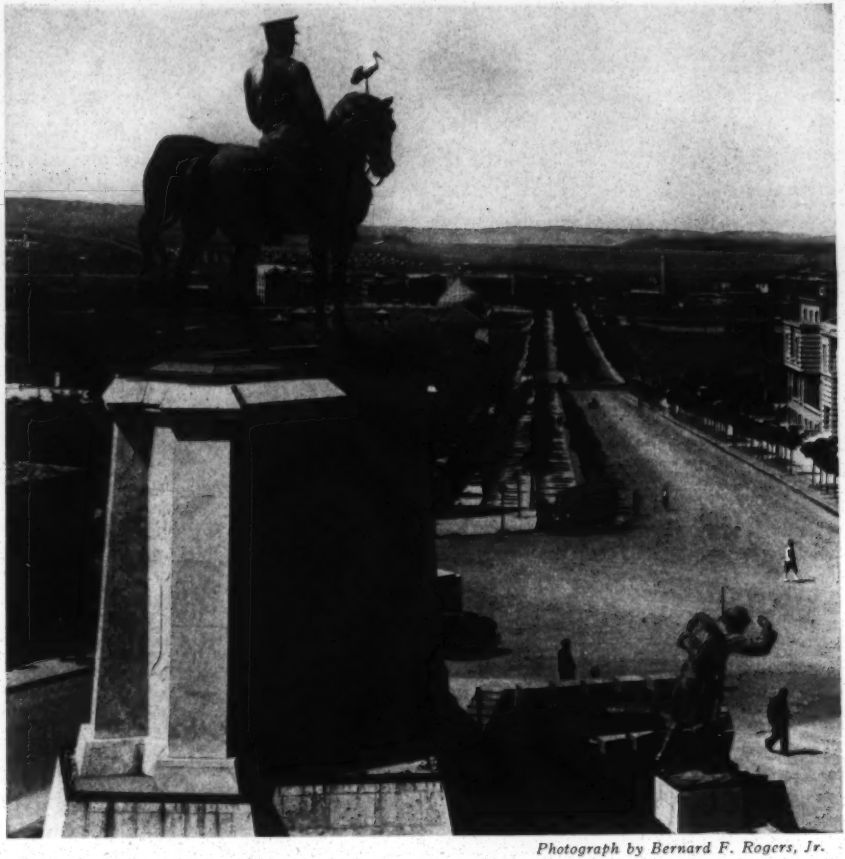
the soil. In remote sections of the land, many of them still use primitive hand implements of the earlier days of the "Changeless East."

Turkey's foreign trade, strictly controlled by national regulations, has suffered considerably since the outbreak of the present war, largely as a result of the difficulties of Mediterranean shipping. Business with Germany, normally the leading trader, dropped off in 1939 in both import and export fields.

Note: The following articles in the *National Geographic Magazine* contain illustrated material on Turkey: "Turkey, Where Earthquakes Followed Timur's Trail," March, 1940; "Where Early Christians Lived in Cones of Rock" (Cappadocia), December, 1939; "Transformation of Turkey," January, 1939; and "Looking in on Everyday Life of New Turkey," April, 1932.

The Society's Map of Europe and the Near East shows Turkey, both the European and the Asiatic sections (paper, 50c; linen, 75c). The Map of the Classical Lands of the Mediterranean shows the western quarter of Turkey, with historical annotations for such sites as ancient Troy, the burial place of Achilles, and the birthplace of Anaximander ("father of maps").

Bulletin No. 1, November 25, 1940.



Photograph by Bernard F. Rogers, Jr.

ANKARA BUILDS A STATUE TO THE MAN WHO BUILT ANKARA

The late Kemal Atatürk, Turkey's first president, moved the government from Istanbul to Ankara and there developed the new national capital, sheltered from enemy land attack by surrounding steppe. Under his regime, Turkish art was freed of the Moslem ban against representing the human figure. This equestrian statue of Kemal is a hub for radiating paved boulevards, broader than New York's Broadway, and for municipal bus service. The Parliament Building, the railway station and a modern hotel stand at the end of this street (background). The geometrical precision of the street plan, as well as the "magnificent emptiness" of many city blocks, is reminiscent of the early growth of Washington, D. C.

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Mapping New Expressions on the Face of the United States

WHAT sea lies inside the United States?

What inch on the map covers the United States' highest and lowest spots?

What new body of water has appeared to take its place as the third largest fresh water lake entirely within United States boundaries?

Where did Winton, Wyoming, come from?

If a twin metropolis as large as New York City should spring up in the United States, the world would have to take notice. The country's growth in the past decade has actually exceeded such a development; the nation counts 8,634,835 more inhabitants than ten years ago. And the accompanying changes, although not so concentrated, are none the less real. New towns for homes and work spots, new parks for play spots, new highways for commerce and for men on the move, new Army and Navy bases for defense, new lakes for irrigation and water power have appeared with this recent population growth, which is as great as if half the people of Mexico had moved en masse northward across the Rio Grande. All these developments the National Geographic Society has portrayed on its new map of the United States.

Seminoe, Conchas, and Havasu Make Map Debut

The fourth largest nation of the world, with about one-fifteenth of the people of the earth, the restless United States has shifted its population about so vigorously that 288 new place names had to be put on the map. Symbols for the size of cities are adjusted to 1940 census facts, such as Philadelphia's population loss.

An inch of map portrays 82 miles of the earth, so that the same square inch in southeastern California includes Mt. Whitney, the nation's 14,496-foot highest peak, and the lowest depression, the Death Valley trough sinking 280 feet below sea level. The scale of the map permits the appearance also of such California curiosities as Soda Lake in the Mojave Desert and the depressed basin of Salton Sea.

Making their first appearance on any National Geographic map of the United States are such names as Winton, which replaces the former name of Megeath for the town in Wyoming; Gladewater, Texas, which has newly grown to mapping size; Red River of the North, which distinguishes the Minnesota-North Dakota boundary river from the southern Red River between Texas and Oklahoma.

New dams have put both lakes and towns on the map. Behind the Fort Peck Dam in Montana, backed-up waters are filling in the great Fort Peck Reservoir, which when wholly filled will be the third largest fresh water lake within the United States, surpassed only by Lake Michigan and Lake Okeechobee. (The new map shows its estimated 383-square-mile area on completion.) Similar new reservoir lakes shown are the Seminoe Reservoir on the North Platte River in Wyoming; the Conchas Reservoir in New Mexico at the junction of the Conchas and Canadian Rivers; and the Havasu Lake behind Parker Dam on the Colorado River.

"Dream" Turnpike and Scenic Highway Shown

Typical towns which dams put on the map are Mason City beside the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington and Norris near the Norris Dam in Tennessee.

Among the new National Parks appearing on the map are the Everglades Project (illustration, next page) and the Abraham Lincoln Park in Kentucky.

To the nation which has two-thirds of the world's automobiles, highways are of prime importance, and the map shows all motor routes classed as principal according to traffic flow studies of the Public Roads Administration. The Blue Ridge

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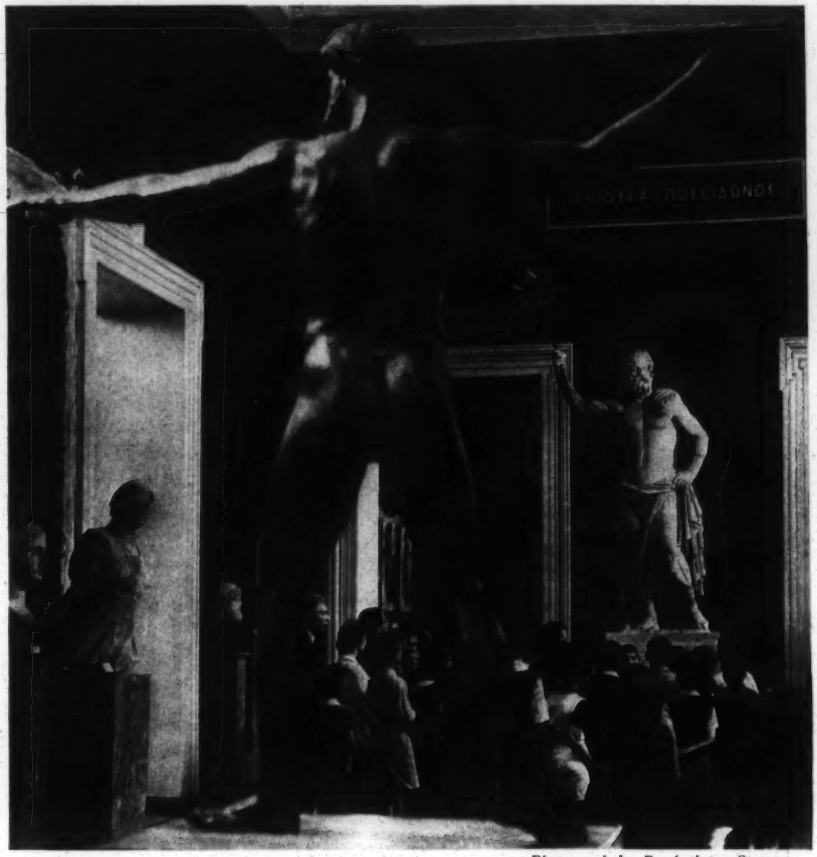
named for the old Palace used by 19th century kings. In the nearby Stadium, an ancient structure restored, were held the revived Olympic Games of 1896.

Note: Athens is described also in "Today's Evidence of Grecian Glory," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1940; and "New Greece, the Centenarian, Forges Ahead," December, 1930.

The Society's Map of the Classical Lands of the Mediterranean gives historical annotations for the landmarks surrounding ancient Athens, including the Acropolis and sites associated with Plato and Aristotle. The Map of Europe and the Near East (May, 1940) shows Athens in its modern setting. Each of these maps may be purchased from The Society's headquarters in Washington, D. C., for 50c on paper or 75c on linen.

"Today's Evidence of Grecian Glory" and "Santorin and Mykonos, Aegean Gems," two sets comprising 12 separate color sheets on Grecian subjects, may be ordered from The Society's headquarters. A list of available color sheets will be sent upon request.

Bulletin No. 2, November 25, 1940.



Photograph by B. Anthony Stewart

STONES ARE THE STORY BOOKS WHERE ATHENIANS READ THEIR CITY'S PAST

The Grecian myths of adventures of the gods, such as the contest of Poseidon and Athena for the honor of sponsoring Athens, are impressed on school children by the very sculptures their ancestors reverenced 2,400 years ago. Though museums around the world display plaster copies of Grecian sculptures, many of the originals appear in the National Archeological Museum. The sign on the wall shows that this room is named for Poseidon (beneath the sign). But the most treasured item in sight is the original bronze by Phidias of Zeus Hurling the Thunderbolt (foreground), rated by classicists as one of the finest male statues in existence. Phidias, who supervised the hundreds of sculptures for the Parthenon, made several notable Zeus statues, including one seated colossus which measured 60 feet in height.

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Kwangsi Turned the Japanese Tide from South China

FOR a year Japan's army of occupation had half-encircled China, by holding all the important coastal points, in a giant crescent curving south and westward all the way from Manchukuo to French Indo-China. Kwangsi, the subtropical southwestern province of China which adjoins Indo-China, marked the westernmost extension of that Japanese crescent of occupation. Nanning, their chief post in Kwangsi, is 2,250 miles southwest of Tokyo by air. But recently the invaders vacated Nanning, and the tide of Japanese occupation began to recede slowly eastward, leaving Kwangsi and other portions of southern China to the Chinese.

The "deep south" province which for a year was the high-water mark of Japan's western advance has previously been known to China mainly through the admiration of poets and painters for its bizarre mountain landscape, to the outside world for its aromatic exports of cassia and aniseed. Scientists have lately acquired a new interest in Kwangsi as the source of the mysterious Lohon fruit. The plant which bears the fruit—long known to the outside world only in its dried form—was discovered in 1937 by the National Geographic Society-Lingnan University Expedition to Kwangsi.

Incredible Limestone Hills Like Giant Horns

In war strategy Kwangsi occupied an important spot just east of French Indo-China, south of China's capital, Chungking, and north of the Japanese-held island of Hainan. The province, however, is inland territory, cut off from China's southwesternmost coastline, by a narrow arm of its subtropical twin, Kwangtung Province. Mountains and rivers turn most of Kwangsi's commerce westward into French Indo-China or eastward down the Yu River of the Si Kiang system to Canton.

This agricultural "Dixie" of China, in latitudes corresponding to those of Mexico, is a rugged province of green-clad hills the size of Idaho. Some thirteen million people live there, including hill tribes of the shy Miao and the mysterious Iu, who retired to less fertile heights before the pressure of the Chinese much as the American Indians withdrew before colonists from Europe. The province is one of China's most sparsely settled.

Chinese artists earned a reputation for fantasy by painting the mist-shrouded, steep, finger-shaped hills of Kwangsi, which rise abruptly from flat earth like giant horns (illustration, next page). Early accounts of the hills were scarcely believed in other parts of China. Chinese poets described them as sprouting from the ground like bamboo shoots. Barely one-tenth of the land is level.

Mystery of Lohon Plant Solved in Kwangsi

Once limited to stone-slab pathways which admitted no wheeled traffic except wheelbarrows, Kwangsi's highway system is now one of China's best. A railroad system linking northeastern Kwangsi, as far as Liuchow, with other Chinese lines is now complete.

Irrigation supports Kwangsi's subtropical agriculture of rice and sugar cane Rice crops, however, are supplemented by imports. Fertile valleys yield much of the world's supply of star anise and cassia. The anise, whose fruit spreads out like a star, furnishes from its seeds an oil which imparts its distinctive flavor to liqueurs, candy, and cakes. Cassia is the so-called Chinese cinnamon, a tree whose bark and

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Parkway, scenic drive south from the Shenandoah National Park, is mapped through Virginia into North Carolina. The map also shows the 160-mile Pennsylvania Turnpike, the "dream highway" without a sharp curve or a grade crossing.

Other new projects appearing on the map are the All American Canal, in California, and two southern links in the Intracoastal Waterway system—the canal between Port Arthur and Galveston Bay in Texas and that from Plaquemine to Morgan City, Louisiana.

An inset on the map lists the nation's 30 largest cities according to their 1940 census rank. A small map inset shows the population shift according to States, with a white streak marking the "Dust Bowl" backbone—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma. A larger inset, giving new national defense data, shows Corps areas of the U. S. Army, National Guard areas, Army and Navy bases, air stations, submarine bases, and even the new anti-aircraft training centers, as well as the unique Wendover bombing range in Utah.

Note: The new Map of the United States, showing also adjoining portions of Canada and Mexico, can be obtained from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society (50c, paper; 75c, linen). It is issued as a supplement to the December, 1940, *Magazine*.

Some of the newer aspects of the United States shown on this map have previously been described in articles on the following States in recent issues of the *National Geographic Magazine:* West Virginia, August, 1940; Iowa, August, 1939; Tennessee, May, 1939; Connecticut, September, 1938; New Mexico, May, 1938; Mississippi, September, 1937; Kansas, August 1937; Wisconsin, July, 1937; Indiana, September, 1936; Utah, May, 1936; California, March, 1936, and November, 1934; Delaware, September, 1935; Pennsylvania, July, 1935; Maine, May, 1935; Minnesota, March, 1935; Oregon, February, 1934; New York, November, 1933; New Jersey, May, 1933; and Washington, February, 1933.

Bulletin No. 3, November 25, 1940.

Photograph by Luis Marden

MAP SHOWS MILLION-ACRE SAMPLE OF THE UNITED STATES' NEAR TROPICS

At the tip of Florida, the country's southernmost extension, lies the nearest approach to a tropical area to be found in the continental United States. There nearly one and a half million acres have been set aside to be preserved as a sun-drenched sample, with its natural wild life of rare fish, of such unusual birds as snowy egrets, Everglade kites, and roseate spoonbills, and its remarkable mangrove forests. This is also the secluded retreat of the Seminole Indians, one of the few tribes of Indians that have never signed a peace treaty with the United States; they retain their tribal skill at spearing garfish in primitive pre-Columbus fashion. The Everglades National Park Project, its boundaries, and the highways around it make their appearance on the National Geographic Society's 1940 United States Map.

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France in Two Hemispheres: World's Second-Largest Empire

THE gloomy Biblical phrase, "a house divided against itself," appears to describe the plight of the French Empire, now torn between the conflicting loyalties which likewise divide the homeland. The voice of "Free France" has recently taken to the air waves, from a short wave radio station broadcasting at Brazzaville, in the French Congo. Among the colonies listed as having repudiated the official Vichy government for unofficial "Free French" leadership under General De Gaulle are French Equatorial Africa, Tahiti, the French Cameroons, and New Caledonia.

The total foreign domain of France is second in size only to that of Great Britain. And like the British Empire, although little more than one-third the area of that colonial colossus, French territories are scattered about all of the world's continents and most of its seas.

Empire 20 Times the Homeland's Size

Even the remote waters near Australia hold specks of French authority, in the island groups of New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, and the New Hebrides (shared with Britain). Moreover, Antarctica also is touched by a French claim, which disputes Australian dominion over that part of Antarctica near Adélie Land between 126 degrees and 142 degrees east longitude.

France itself occupies an area of 212,659 square miles, counting the German-held regions; abroad, the Tricolor flies over an empire more than 20 times the size of the mother country, including almost 65,000,000 people of many races, creeds, and cultures. Most colonies have some measure of self-government; the seven older ones are directly represented in the French parliament.

To France—short of many raw materials at home—her overseas possessions have been a tremendous reservoir of economic resources, much still untapped, as well as a market in which to sell French factory-made goods.

Madagascar the World's Fourth Largest Island

The roll call of French possessions and dependencies around the globe reads like a page from a gazetteer. In north, central, and west Africa are Algeria, Tunisia (illustration, next page), and Morocco (sources of wine, minerals, animal products, and grains), French Equatorial Africa, and French West Africa, comprising Senegal, French Guinea (illustration, cover), the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Sudan, Mauritania, Niger, and Dakar (producing timber, oil seeds, ivory, gold and other metals, fruits, groundnuts, cocoa, coffee, gum, and cotton). French Somaliland is a small patch of land on the east coast of Africa, which holds Djibouti, the best port for Italy's Ethiopian hinterland.

In northern South America is rich, sultry, undeveloped French Guiana.

Such oriental tongue-twisters as Pondichéry, Karikal, Chandernagor, Mahé, and Yanaon are French specks on the map of India. French Indo-China, made up of Cochin-China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonking, and Laos, plus Kwangchowan (leased from China), are other Asiatic possessions. Indo-China, with its teeming population, has especially rich and varied raw material resources, and exports rice, rubber, fish, coal, cattle and hides, corn, pepper, zinc, and tin ore.

To all these far-flung continental regions must also be added a French island empire that dots open water from Corsica in the Mediterranean to the Marquesas, Touamotou, Society, and Toubouai Islands in the South Pacific, from St. Pierre and Miquelon in the North Atlantic just off Canada to sugar-producing Martinique and Guadeloupe in the Caribbean.

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bud supply the cinnamon substitute used in confectionery, and in setting off the flavor of chocolate.

Other typical exports for which Kwangsi has become known to foreign trade are firecrackers, incense sticks, silk, and palm leaf fans.

Wuchow, near Kwangsi's eastern border, some 200 miles up the river from Canton, is the leading commercial center, standing at the confluence of the Yu and the Kwei Rivers. Electric power plant, city water works, and asphalt streets are evidences of the city's 20th century growth. But the ages-old hazard of floods turns Wuchow into a temporary Venice at times, when river boats float down the streets. Most riverside businesses have offices build on pontoons, to take care of the 75-foot seasonal variation between the normal and the flood water levels.

The walled city of Nanning, more than 300 miles farther up the Yu River from Wuchow, divides its trade between Canton downstream and French Indo-China to the west. Kweilin, also a walled city, stands beside the Kwei River 140 miles north of Wuchow. These three cities, each with around 70,000 inhabitants, have had turns at being provincial capital. After the Japanese invasion, the capital was moved to Yungning.

Dr. G. Weidman Groff led the National Geographic Society-Lingnan University Expedition in 1937 into Kwangsi to find the Lohon plant. He discovered the fruit growing on a vine similar to a grapevine, in hillside vineyards about 2,000 feet above sea level. Different varieties of the Lohon are egg-shaped or round like a tennis ball; its brittle shell varies in color from a greenish yellow to a dark red.

The hill people who cultivated the Lohon plant, Dr. Groff found, were clannish and superstitious but not entirely ignorant. They showed remarkable skill in artificially fertilizing the flowers of the plant by hand. Their harvests of fruit, when dried, were shipped throughout China for medicinal use.

Note: "Landscaped Kwangsi, China's Province of Pictorial Art," was published in the December, 1937, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*, including a half-page map. The following GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS also describe the province: "Mystery of Lohon Plant Solved in Remote Area of China," November 1, 1937; and "Kwangsi Province, 'China's Dixie,' Goal of Expedition," May 10, 1937.

The Society's Map of Asia shows the strategic situation of Kwangsi Province in relation to neighboring French and British possessions. For 50c on paper (or 75c on linen), this map may be obtained from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters.

Bulletin No. 4, November 25, 1940.

Photograph by T. C. Lau

THE "SKYSCRAPERS" SCALLOPING KWANGSI'S SKYLINE WERE BUILT BY THE WEATHER

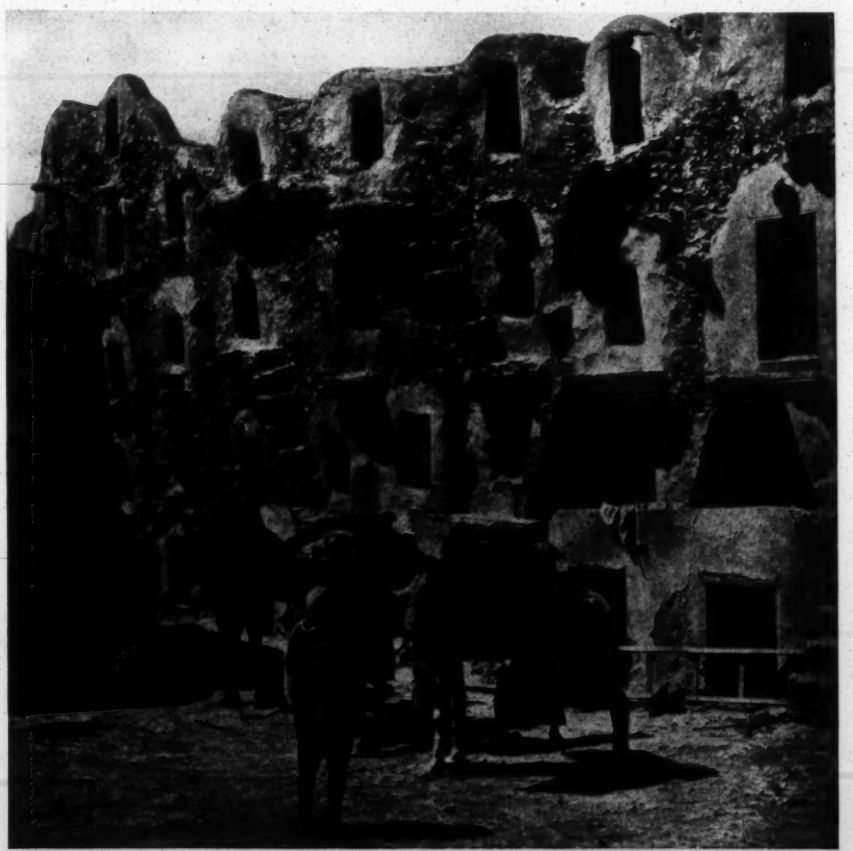
The peculiar weathering of the limestone mountains has produced steep pyramids and cones of hills, some bullet-shaped, rising haphazardly from the flat plain with no ridge connecting them. Irrigation waters the flat rice fields (foreground), which young rice seedlings sometimes share with ducks. The monsoon season brings abundant rain to this subtropical province, astride the Tropic of Cancer, and bamboo waterwheels lift the water into irrigation canals.

Madagascar, off the coast of southeast Africa in the Indian Ocean, is something more than an ocean "dot" of French territory. Bigger than France itself, and the world's fourth largest island, it covers an area of some 240,000 square miles, with more than three million inhabitants. Madagascar exports coffee, hides, canned meats, vanilla, sugar, spices, vegetable fibers, and minerals. Within a few hundred miles of Madagascar, also in the Indian Ocean, are Réunion and other scattered French islands.

Under mandate to France are the Levant States of Syria and Lebanon, between Turkey and Palestine in the Near East, and Togo and the Cameroons (portions of former German colonies) under the bulge of the great west shoulder of Africa.

Note: Further descriptive material on the colonial possessions of France appears in the following articles of the *National Geographic Magazine: "Pilgrim* Sails the Seven Seas," August, 1937; "Time's Footprints in Tunisian Sands," March, 1937; "By Motor Trail Across French Indo-China," October, 1935; "Fez, Heart of Morocco," June, 1935; "My Domestic Life in French Guinea," June, 1935; and "Secrets from Syrian Hills," July, 1933.

Bulletin No. 5, November 25, 1940.



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

TUNISIA'S "MUD PIE" SKYSCRAPERS ANTEDATE THE HOMELAND'S APARTMENTS

Hundreds of years before structural steel made possible the multi-storied apartment dwellings of recent architecture, the people of Médenine in the desert of eastern Tunisia built apartments by piling several layers of windowless adobe huts on top of one another. Stones projecting from the adobe make fire-escape-like stairways. Now only the poorer people occupy these ancient mud dwellings, and the upper stories are used for storage of grain which camels haul in striped sacks. Médenine is a French Army post near the Libian frontier.